

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"La médecine et les médecins dans les papyrus grecs", E. Boswinkel, "Eos", 48, 1956, 1 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 11-12, 345

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Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez **Muzeum Historii Polski** w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej [bazhum.muzhp.pl](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl), gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

In this bibliography the author reviews the following books and articles, not available to me so far: W. Peek, *Griechische Versinschriften*, containing "Grab-Epigramme" and including not only inscriptions but also epigrams recorded on papyri; M. P. Nilsson, *Die hellenistische Schule*, who on p. 85 discusses the social significance of the gymnasium in Egypt, mentioning in this connection the Ptolemaic inscriptions referring to gymnasium; V. Burns, *Tiberius Julius Alexander* (cf. *JJP* 9—10 [1956] 496).

M. P. Nilsson, *Die hellenistische Schule* (München, Beck 1955) XII + 104 + 8 pls.

Not seen. I know it only from a review by C. B. Welles, *Class. Phil.* LII, No. (1957) p. 53—54.

L. Casson, *The Size of Ancient Merchant Ships* (*Studi in on. A. Calderini & R. Paribeni* I [1956] 231—238).

This article is an attempt to answer the fundamental question about the ancient vessels, one that has never been satisfactorily dealt with: what was their carrying capacity? how many tons of cargo could be loaded into their holds? Fittingly enough, one important phase of the inquiry particularly concerns Egypt and the Roman Empire.

E. Boswinkel, *La médecine et les médecins dans les papyrus grecs* (*Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae = Eos* 48, 1 [1956] 181-190).

The author points out that in examinations (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 632) the *hyperetes* played the chief rôle and the physicians served only as his advisers, that the term δημόσιος ἰατρός appears in the epoch of Emperor Antoninus Pius and finally that the tax ἰατρικόν was paid in the Ptolemaic epoch only by the cleruchs. Very interesting are his remarks about the social position of the physicians and the exercise of their profession.

A. Rowe — B. R. Rees, *A Contribution to the Archeology of the Western Desert: IV The Great Serapeum of Alexandria* (Reprint from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Vol. 39, No. 2, [1957] 485—520).